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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1905

CIRCULATION DURING OCTOBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual num ber of full and complete copies of The Daily and Su Republic printed during the month of October, 1985, all in

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And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of

copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 12.44 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of Oo W. O. SOMMERFIELD, My term expires July 26, 1900.

SMALL INDUSTRIES IN THE SOUTH.

In his report showing that in the last four years not less than \$116,785,000 has been invested in manufacturing enterprises in the States of the South east penetrated by the lines of the Southern Italiroad, its industrial agent does not estimate a multitude of minor investments too small for accurate talmintien.

These, though singly not important enough to be tremendous force for the development of the South Their numbers show that the South is a most in viting field for the manufacturer or the artisan of

Small furniture factories, here and there a little shop for the manufacture of electrical fixtures, a little foundry, a little cotton or woolen mill have been in that country and still are only the beginnings of larger things.

As Mr. Richards points out, industrial developments of nearly every kind in that part of the country, not excepting the cotton mills, are very generally a development from small beginnings, and the means of growth are supplied by their own earn

There is no more promising field for competent and enterprising men who have accumulated a small conital for investment

A GREAT MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

In the picture presented by Russia to-day, his tory draws its most cutting satire upon the divine right, the divine power, of Kings. While riot and bloodshed are abroad in the land, while great states are given over to anarchy, while the maddened hordes of Nihilism, Liberalism and Radicalism dance the witches' dance about the caldren wherein is line of Kings hides in his palatee and one single colessal figure looms before the eyes of the world. And the salvation of the country may be said to de pend on a man of the people, an ex-journalist, exrailroad employe, ex-clerk-upon Sergius Witte, the Man of Russia and perhaps the foremost statesman

What weightier argument, what surer proof of the right of the people to rule, could be presented to any country than is to-day shown to the people Russia in the personalities of these two men?

The general superintendent of the Associated Press, Charles H. Boyaton, relates an incident which illustrates the great simplicity and strength of Witte. During the Portsmouth Peace Conference there was submitted to Witte the copy of an interview which required his indersement. He first read it through slowly and thoughtfully. He made only two cor

rections, and one of them was in this paragraph; The world should disabuse its mind of the idea that Russia wants peace at aut price. There are two parties in Russia. One favore the continuance of the war a l'outrance, and this is a large and influential party. The other, to which I belong, favors, peace. I say it frankly, because telling the truth has always leven my rule in private life as well as in poli-

in he read this clause he drew his pen through the words, "in private life." Without lifting his head and in a low tone be explained: "My private life is of no moment." Could there have been a finer lack of self-consciousness?

But, while of no moment perhaps at that time, the private life of Sergius Witte must have an interest for the public. A sketch of his life and career, beginning with infancy, is contributed by Mr. Bornton to next Sunday's number of The Republic Magazine-and there is powerful stimulus in reading of the self-abnegation and simplicity of the Russian statesman. No more absorbing document has been placed before the public in many a day.

"Sir Nigel," Conan Doyle's masterpiece which begins to-day, presents in next Sunday's number a charming picture of domestic life in old England. The Mapor House of Tilford is so deftly sketched ic and in that the whose seems is visualized

action of the great drame is fale

is a mere "looker on in Venice." She has not a particle of interest in the love affairs of the young cleverly and advoitly as a New York pilot would oring an Atlantic liner into port.

"The Devil in Armor" is a fine piece of comedy, by Charles Wisner Barrell.

Francis Welles Calkins continues his series of ketches entitled "With My Indian Friends," and relates his experience with Sitting Bull.

William J. Lampton in "Letters and Letters' provides good entertainment, and there are many other well-known and high-class contributors. Next Sunday's number will amply repay perusal. There is no better periodical on the bookstands for 5 or 10 cents-and you get the Sunday Republic Magazine free with every copy of the regular Sunday Re-

A POLITICAL REPORT.

The report presented by the Grand Jury yester day to the St. Louis Criminal Court does its men bers little credit. They should either have said much more or much less. The report is altogether too in personal to be fair, and the broad but impersonal charges should not have been embodied in the docu ment if it was unsafe to point them by direct reference to the individuals who have been guilty of the criminal misconduct the Jury denounce.

It is unmistakably a political document, no ma ter what the political predilections of the individuals from whom it comes, and such a use of the potent influence of the Grand Jury is inexcusable. Doubt less there are members of this Jury who will recog nize the abuse of their power when they gather the full significance of the report as it appears in cold type and is interpreted by the Republican press of the State.

No account is made of such reforms as have been effected by the Police Board as now constituted, yet nothing but the desire to further a political purpose could have blinded the Grand Jury to the pertinen fact that no one of the new members of the board is actively connected with political management. Whatever the sins of the Police Department in the past in respect to interference in politics, there have been no such instances of pernicious political activity during the year 1965.

The wholesale attack on the personnel of the police force is exaggerated and unjust. No one will question the claim that there are bad policemen in the St. Louis department, but the whole force should not carry the edium invited by the acts of a few. The new policy of the board in the matter of open essions for the hearing of charges against members of the force is a fair guarantee that a genuine effort to get rid of bad men is honestly intended.

With this record before them, the Grand Jury should have seen that ordinary fairness demanded they should say when the crimes they charge against the department were committed and by whom. Falling short of their obvious duty, they cannot complain if the report they have handed in is accepted in the spirit in which it seems so clearly to have been written.

THE SOUTHWEST AND THE SENATE.

In the four States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louislana there was, by the census, in 1900 a population of 8.848,364. Oklahoma and the Indian Territory would add nearly 800.000, making the sippi River 9,638,955 by the census of 1900, without ounting New Mexico and Arizona.

By the same census the population of the six New England States was in 1900 only 5,392,351. And yet New England is represented in the Senate at Washington by twelve Senators, while the Southwest with a population 70 per cent greater in 1900 is represented by only eight Senators in Washington. If two new States are created of Oklahoma and Sequoyah this part of the Southwest will have twelve Senstors, the same as New Fingland, and on the basis of the census of five years ago 70 per cent of its population would be still without representation in the Senate, as compared with New England.

But it is notorious that every State and Territory of the Southwest has grown enormously in popula tion during the five years since the last census was taken, while little or no new population has gone into the New England States. Indeed, if the accounts given by Governor Douglas of Massachusetts and other tariff reformers of that section accurately represent conditions there it may be doubted if New England has gained at all in population since 1900.

tariff on raw materials upon Massachusetts industry Governor Douglas has given a vivid picture of idle or semi-idle factories there, and of young men not able to find employment at home moving away to other parts of the country. At the same time farmers by the thousand and tens of thousands have been coming into Missouri and other parts of the Southwest from Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and other States of the Middle West, while artisans, merchants, manu facturers, railroad men and professional men with their families have flocked in from all parts of the

If the six New England States have at the end of the as many as six millions of people, the four States and two Territories of the Southwest above mentioned have easily twelve millions, and are still growing rapidly. In a decade or two this part of the Southwest will be populated by not less than wenty millions of people. If anything like a proportionate growth is to be made in the Northeast,

the reasons for it are not now visible. If the Twin Territories are admitted as two States the Southwest would still have only about one Senator in Congress to each million of its population, whereas the ratio for New England is about one Senator to each half-million. The afmission of Arizona and New Mexico without any population at all would not nearly equalize the ratio between the two sections. But New Mexico was in 1900 more populous than Delaware and Arizona than Wroming

New States are created not for a day, but for al ime, practically. They cannot be severed nor their boundaries in any other way changed without their own consent. With the war-time exception of Virturn of our politics may some day make senatorial representation as burning a question as it was in that period of our history between 1820 and 1980. longided than it already is

With the exception of New York and Pennsyl rania the big States are all in the Middle West or the Southwest. Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Texas are all bigger than Massachusetts, which is only a little more populous than Indiana. Georgia is the only State not already mentioned east of the Alle habitants. The other States having between two and three millions of population, namely Michigan, lows. Kentucky, Wisconsis and Tennessee, are all

moner Came to the Manor Mone of Tillers," the Congress might well give attention to these faction of the great drama is fairly commenced. so wall codition as they are to especiale sta

TARIFF RECIPEOCITY WITH CANADA.

The position of the Canadian Governs facturing interests of New England are urging will be determined largely by the conclusions reached by ion which to now giving hearings the Tariff Commiss to representative men of the various Canadian in-

From the drift of this inquiry, as reported by our nsular agents, it appears that the position toward the tariff of the various interests of the Dominion is much the same as in the United States, except that the Canadians have in their tariff legislation no such monstrosity as the Dingley act.

In their talk before the commission the Canadian manufacturers are generally asking for higher protective duties on manufactured goods and lower tariff or no tariff at all on raw material. Of course they want no reciprocal arrangement which would open Canadian markets to American competition. In this position they are supported by not a few economists who desire to promote the growth of Cauadian industries.

nission, Consul Culver, at London, Ontario, says it is clear that the farmers of the Dominion, on the other hand, are in favor of tariff reciprocity with the United States, a tariff for revenue only and a British preference. They demand lower duties on gar, woolen fabrics and buggles: and they generally favor the abolition by the United States of all duties on Canadian cereais and their products.

To this list the Massachusetts advocates of reciprocity would add lumber, wood pulp, coal, fron ores, hides and wool. Such an arrangement would be very advantageous to our own highly protected manufacturers and to the Canadian farmers, but it would be made almost wholly at the expense of American farmers, stockmen, lumbermen and coal

It would not touch the Dingley tariff on manu factured goods, of which American farmers and other consumers of manufactured goods complain.

Not the least interesting of old actilers' societies the organization formed the other day at San Antonio under the name of "The Native Texans of the Republic." No one is eligible to membership who was not born in Texas during the ten years of Texas's existence as an independent Republic; and as the annexation to the United States was in 1845 the youngest member cannot be less than sixty years old. One of the main objects of the society is to foster interest in Texas history. Certainly there is much to be proud of in that history.

Having received the Order of Merit from King Edward, the Japanese Admiral and Field Marshal must be finally convinced that they did a good job. But the Carnegie award for bravery will doubtless go to Admiral Rojestvensky for his Baltic Sea exploit.

Perhaps the prevalence of burglaries is explained by the fact that so many doors of opportunity have been closed in the life insurance business.

RECENT COMMENT

New York and Philadelphia is simply a complex of smaller cities, and in the case of New York one can say that from the colossal metropolis to Albany in one direc tion, along both sides of the bunks of the Hudson, from New York to Boston along the coast in a northerly direction, and from New York to Philadelphia in a south erly direction, we simply have a chain of larger and smaller cities with insufficient agricultural land inter vening to supply the animal and vegetable food for the multitude of human beings within the great cities. Cold storage has therefore become a necessity in order to preserve the large number of killed poultry that comes chiefly from our great West. There can be therefore no question of abolition of cold storage for animal food. In fact, some goods, like beef, mutton, etc., are improved and rendered more digestible by cold storage. This is due to the fact that the curcasses of slaughtered beeves are not preserved in their entirety, and not until the viscers and entrails have been removed. Poultry, game and fish, although preserved on ice, will undergo a slow putrefactive change; the muscular part of the animal gradually becomes soaked with toxic substances. If the animal is taken out of cold storage, very few moments suffice for a rapid absorption of toxins by the muscular part of the poultry or fish, as the case may be. A law should be enforced in the large cities prohibiting the cold storage of poultry, game and fish still containing

Doctor Hemmeter believes the percentage of humabeings that have become infected with tuberculosis by way of the intestinal canal is underestimated rather that everestimated. For the infection to take place by means f food, no lesion of the intestinal wall is necessary, no epithelial desquamation, no local changes of any charneter, no previous inflammatory process. Inasmuch as tubercle bacilit can enter the intestinal wall without leaving any trace of their passage, it is impossible to say how many infections of the human organism with tuberculosis may have taken place through the gastrointestinal canal, for the bacilli once having entered the lymph stream may become arrested in other places, especially in the lungs, and give rise to the formation of ubercles. The question should command the attention of the very best of our hygienists. Chemists and physiologists of acknowledged ability should be given charge in a systematic investigation of this problem.

Readjustments in Europe

Under the old system France and Russia formed one great group; Germany, Austria and Italy another; while England was kept in what was happily called "splendid isolation." The dual alliance has not yet been formally annulled; Russia and France are still on good terms; but Russia no longer counts as an effective force to be used in time of emergency. Not only is she crippled be yond immediate repair in military power, but no one knows what a day will bring forth in the way of governmental changes of the most radical character. Her disappearance as a power to be reckoned with would have left France without an available ally had she not on swift to take advantage of the English feeling to and her; at the same time it has removed one great element of danger from Germany. Fermely that country had two frontiers to protect, and could never for a moment forget that a great Power stood in readiness for invasion just outside her eastern limit. That danger is past, and Germany is in a position of greater freedom rom apprehension of a serious kind than she has been since the close of the war with France. On the other hand, the alliance of England with France and Japan leaves Germany practically in a position of isolation; for Italy is not to be counted on for efficient support, and Austria is in such a condition that the death of a single man may precipitate the dismemberment of the Empire Moreover, Italy has always had a strong sentimental regard for Prance, which the irritations of the past few years have not destroyed, and the feeling between the two countries to so warm that it is doubtful if in any went Italy could be brought in line in an active move These facts explain the recent harassing diplomatic

activity of the Emperor William, who is not content to be left to isolation, and who is naturally irritated by the riendly relations between France and England, and still nore by the alliance between England and Japan.

An Irishman boarded a street car and handed the conductor a rather dispidated-looking coin in payment of his fare. The conductor looked at the coin critically and handed it back. "That's tin," he said.
"Pure. I thought it was a feive," answered the Irish-man complemently, as he put the piece back in his pechet

Projected for The Aspendito by M. F. Cope. THE SATISFACIEN OF SERVICE

the world I am the light of the world.—John it.

A man always thinks more of his work than of his wages. He would never be constant to test day in and day out but for the thought that somehow to someone his work was worth while. Nother wages, nor salary, nor any other cash consideration would of itself be sufficient to satisfy him. The workman is proud of the product of his hands; his reward is in that be has made; the good shepherd thinks more of the flock than of their fleece or his pay.

Satisfaction in work can only come from service rendered, Whether a man be plowing or prenching, sweeping the streets or building empires, his work is only worthy if his motive te the good he is doing, the value of the work itself. We only the head who preaches a minister, a servant. There is no more henorable title, but it belongs to everyone who seeks to do any worthy work in the world.

The purpose of living is service; therefore, the business of religion must be the cultivation of proficiency in service. The work of thristianity is to teach men how to he most valuable and useful as children and parents, as reighbers and citizens; how to make the most of their lives and to do the most with them. It alias to bring the race to its highest efficiency.

Religion reveals to men the worth while object of all his enderavors, to work as a servant for others. Never was Jesus more

object of all his endeavors, to work as a servant for others. Never was Jesus more glorious than v.t.en he stooped to lift the paisled, to heal the sick, to feed the hungry. He found his close to min may be his

paisted, to heal the sick, to feed the hungry. He found his right to rule men by his exercise of the privilege of serving them. The sheep belong to the good shepherd because he gives his life to them.

This marks the true follower of the great Teacher to-day; his business is to serve; he makes living an investment for humanity. He is commanded to lose his life, to be willing to give up, to sacrifice all in self-denial, to take his cross and suffer persecution and loss in this way of walking after his Master.

suffer persecution and loss in this way of walking after his Master.

But he is not told to throw his life away as a worthless thing. He is to lose it as the seed is lost in the sowing, as the money in the investing; to sacrifice it as the tool is sacrificed to that which it is carving. He who would be of real service to the world must cultivate the best in himself. If living is seed sowing, then the seed must be good or the barvest will be thin.

thin.

True altruism finds right expression first in self-care. It is a man's business to be strong, healthy, sane, trained, developed; to be the best kind of a man, complete in all his faculties, that he may have the more to offer to the service of his fellows. There is no ment in offering the wrecked body and soured mind. If you are going to give your life to the world you must make it worth the giving.

give your life to the world you must make it worth the giving.

Heaven's work demands the finest tools. Nothing is too good for the service of humanity. There is a good deal more religion in the honest attempt to make the most of yourself, to keep health, to secure education and culture, in order that you may have the larger, better, wealthler self to use in service than in unending ascetic exercises, mayers, devotions, meditations. use in service than in unending ascetic exercises, prayers, devotions, meditations, mumbling, or visions of things apritual. The only way you can prove the genuineness of your religion is by your gifts to the children of God, your own brothers about you. There is no gift that begins to compare in value with a well-trained, well-equipped, strong and clean life. We

well-equipped, strong and clean life. We cannot all give gold or lands, or even learning to men, but we can all give lives and that which heaven and earth both

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW O. SACRED BEAD.

BY BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX.

While James W. Alexander, Hopowell, Va. March 13, 1864.—Bed Sweet sigrings, Va., July 51, 1889 deserves much credit for his symbol their rendering of this hymn, its authorising goes back to Bernard of Calvany (1601-1868, the outerabling exclesionation ferum of the the outermining exceedances in gure or use wond crussely, a great poet, a great politician, and a niighty power in his day. In 266 Paul Gerhardt translated these etamass of Bernard's longer hynn into German, and since then it has been one of the best known hymne of that people. In 182 Pactor Alexander prepared his translation, but it was not given to the public wall forcet researches.

O sacred head, now wounded, With grief and shame weighed down with grief and sname weighed de Now scornfully surrounded With thorns, thine only crown; O sacred head, what glory, What biles, till now was thine! Yet, though despised and gory, I joy to call thee mine.

What thou, my Lord, hast suffered Was all for sinners' gain; Was all for sinners gain;
Mine, mine was the transgree
But three the deadly pein.
Lo, here I fall, my Savior?
Tis I deserve thy place;
Look on me with thy favor.
Youchsafe to me thy grace

The joy can ne'er be spoke: Above all joys beside. When in thy budy broken I thus with safety hide.

What language shall I borrow
To praise thee, heavenly Fri
For this, thy dying sorrow,
Thy pity without end?
Lord, make me thine forever,
Nor let me faithfless prove;
O, let me never, never,
Abuse such dying love.

Portid that I should leave thee.
O Jesus, leave not me!
By faith I would receive thee; Thy blood can make me free! hen strength and comfort languish

near when I am dying, And for my succor flying. Come, Lord, to set me free: These eyes, new faith receiving.
From Jesus shall not move;
For he who dies believing.
Dies safely—through thy love.

SENTENCE SERMORS.

True blue seldom sees things blue The greatest art of life is that of living Rad news never spotts by keeping God to not lauded by likeling men. Nothing werries worry worse than work

The value of a strong toan's power on his patience with the In a sad world the only saints who have right to sleep are the ones in the grave

If some hearts should go to heaven there would be a hard frost there right off. No man shortens his yard stick without thrinking his soul.

At times of revival it is easy to mistake racket for results. Bearing the cross does not exempt on

Better is it to drive the gloom from one heart than to dower it with gold.

He needs to wear wading boots who takes short cuts to success.

It is easy to waste enough strength sodging your duties to do them twice over

There are too many who think that they are giving the world a square deal because they are sticking their angles into its sore places.

THE POWER OF TRUTH; A NEGLECTED WEAPON

By COUNT LEO TOLSTOL

WRITTEN FOR THE SURDAY REPUBLIC.

We all complain of the semeless order of life which is at variance with our being, and yet we refuse to use the unique and powerful weapon within our hands—the consciousness of truth and its expression; but on the contrary, under the protext of struggling with evil, we destroy the weapon and sacrifice it to the exigencies of an imaginary conflict.

One man does not assert the truth which he knows because he feels himself bound to the people with whom he is engaged; another, because the truth might deprive him of the profitable position by which he maintains his family; a third, because he desires to attain a reputation and authority, and then use them in the service of mankind; a fourth, because he does not wish to desirey old mered traditions; a fifth, because he has no desire to offend people; a sixth, because the expression of truth would arouse persecution and disturb the excellent social activity to which he has devoted himself.

One serves as Emperor, King, Government official or salder and assures himself and others that the deviation from truth indispensable to his condition is redeemed by the good he does. Another in the office of a spiritual pastor does not in the depth of his soul believe all he teacher, but permits the deviation from

A third instructs men by means of litera-ture, and, notwithstanding the silence he must preserve with regard to the whole truth, in order not to stir up the govern-ment and society against himself, has no doubt as to the good he does. A fourth struggles resolutely with the existing order as revolutionists or anarchist, and is quite assured that the aims he pursues are so

in order that the co contrary to the consciousne should change and be re-which is in accord with it public oninion should

exact opposites.

Only the truth and its expression can establish that new public opinion which will reform the ancient, obsolete and pernicious order of life, and yet we not only the new express the truth was know but do not express the truth we know often even detinctly give expressi often even detinctly give expressi often even definetly give expression to what we ourselves regard as false. If only free men would not rely on that which has no nower, and is always fettered—upon external nids—buy would trust in that which is always powerful and free—the truth and its expression!

If only men were bobbly and clearly to express the truth already munifest to them of the brotherhood of all nations, and the crime of exclusive devotion to one's own people, that defunct, false public opinion would slough off of itself the a dried skin and the new public orlinon

must preserve with regard to the whole truth, in order not to stir up the government and society against himself, has no doubt as to the good he does. A fourth struggles resolutionists or anarchist, and is quite as revolutionists or anarchist, and is quite assured that the aims he pursues are so beneficial that the neglect of the truth

HOW ENGLAND CELEBRATED LORD NELSON'S CENTENARY

By LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

At a time when, to the sound of trumpets, to the accimuations of the crowd to the joy bella the land over, Queen Victoria celebrated her diamond jubiles, when every foreign Prince came to do her honor, and every great man to lay his laurels at her feet. England, filled with prosperity after a long reign which had brought much good to the country, was swelling with pride at her material henefits, her military glory and her colonial achievements, when Kipling struck a note of warning, and in his well-known recessional hymn he bade England pause and called aloud:

Lost we fercet, lest we forget.

The words fell on ears unliceding at the time, but they have been remembered by many since that day. Few knew how near at hand, was the scourge of war, how soon was to burst over South Africa the great storm which has brought sorrow to home and hearth in Engiand and on the Veidt, for the events of the last few years have

many since that day, Few knew how near at hand, was the scourge of war, how soon was to burst over South Africa the great storm which has brought sorrow to home and hearth in Engiand and on the Veidt, for the events of the last few years have caused many of us to puise and wonder how much was achieved by the bloodshed in South Africa, and whether there is not less consider now for our people venter. in fouth Africa, and whether there is not less opening now for our people yonder than formerly, and if we do not find ourselves at this time weighted with debt and impoverished by depressed trade. Nevertheless, the danger against which kipling warned us is always present, the danger of that imperial boastfuners which has been the precursor of the downfail of all great nations. It same to Rome, it came to Russia. Has it come to England? That is the solemn question of the hour.

Yesterday we celebrated the centenary of our greatest Admiral, and it was impossible for any lover of history to fail to

July bie for any lover of history to fail to grasp the qualities which went to make up that great here, and those more showy aftigues. Nelson truly knew what it was to "endure hardness" as a patriot of a country which he loved, and when the sunshine yesterday to unded the gray monument which stands in the midst of Trafaigar Square, in brill light, when the flags floated from the column, and the splendid motto of the column, and the splendid motto of the column, and the splendid motto of the column. column, and the spiendid motto of the famous signal was spelt out in bunting as a hundred years ago it floated on the sea I could not but realize how simest impossible it would be for these days to produce a man of the type of the hero whose memory we were celebrating.

It was to have been sung as a solo by Hobert Hilton, but the feelings of the great multitude could no longer be restrained, and the melody rolled out from all four corners of the great square, and upward and onward to the sky. And thus upward and onward to the sky. And thus the scene of the national remembrance closed, and the laurel-covered column was once more left to stand pointing upward, an ever-present memory of the dead hero.

Army are the stories told of his courage as a midshipman, his attack on a bear among the key chasms when the fog was dense, and a hundred instances of that su-preme coolness and disregard of danger which made him afterwards so great a commander and so loved a friend. But in view of the crowd that was assembled and the sound of music and the autories which nd of music and the ou won in order to aggrandize a country, the battles were not entered into that he might gain more territory or more gold or more possessions; they were essentially battles of defense. None of us can realize er menaced civilizati tenderness and strength which has always been an attribute of the great was never

At the great Battle of the Nile Nelson showed himself, in the midst of one of the most ranging buttles that has ever taken place on sea as calm and kind and conmemory we were celebrating.

The absence of bombast was a striking feature of the ceremony. When B shop Welldon, who was formerly Primate of India, standing high above the propie. Statue, prayed that the Empire founded by the lives and by the Empire founded by the lives and by the deaths of those who had been examples of noble patriotism, might be adorned with justice and mercey, and consecrated to the diffusion of truth, liberty and righteousnes, he struck the note which is in the mind of every sober-thinking man and tell him how King Charles XII ran away from his first shot, though he lived to be called "The tireat" for his bravery. Much has been said and written of the romance of People smeembled beneath the stillness. The presence of the great dead seemed to be in their midst, the flags were lowered half-mast, and Alexander Watson recited Rudyarl Kipling's verses which I have already quoted, and as he finished the face of Emma, whom he loved the flags rise slowly, and the busies lang out the reveille. Then came a sixib or rel'eff as the national anthem boomed forth.

It was to have been sung as a solo by R was to have been sung as a solo by the layer of the results of the sounds of the man to whom she was to have been sung as a solo by the layer of the man life is complex, complex in its good and in its life is that tangents buttles that has ever taken most ranging buttles that has ever was on land considerate as he ever was on land. At a time most tranging buttles that has ever taken most ranging buttles that has ever taken most ranging buttles that has ever was on land considerate as he ever was on land. At a time most tranging buttles that has ever taken most ranging buttles on he form the five was on land. At a time when the great guns were opening from the French shipe, when he shot was time when the great pass on land time when the great guns were opening from the French shipe, wh this woman to his country scare. An insman life is complex, complex in its good and in its ill, but as gratitude is the greatest—and I am aimost tempted to say the narest—virtue, it is well that the sons and daughters of England should on this hundredth anniversary of Nelson's death recognize the qualities of the man and realize the result of the victory which he bought with he life.

WILL WE EVER PROVE OTHER PLANETS ARE INHABITED?

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
"It is inconceivable to me," says Professor W. W. Campieli, larly director of
the Lick Obliservatory, "that only one
planet, or one star, should have intellisent life, and that the earth is that one. Professor Campbell probably veices the opinion of the great majority of astronomers, for there are very few who accept Affred Russell Wallace's view that our little globs is the sole abode in all

our little globs is the sole abode in all this vast universe of highly endowed creatures with souls.

Look at the heavens to-night, when the eastern sky is ablaze with the fring of Orion and Strius, and think, if you can, that that pair of mighty suns lights only

that that pair of mighty suns lights only a desert!

The arguments for the immortality of the soul and the argument for the plurality of inhabited worlds are of precisely the same nature and rest upon the same basis. Neither is at present expands of scientific demonstration. Both depend upon an intuition, which is not the less inaistent because it escapes the tests of scientific knowledge.

But the possibility exists that some time we shall be able to prove by physical demonstration that other planets are inhabited, and that other stars besides our run filluminate habitable worlds. The marks of the presence of intelligent life upon a planet are not things that could easily he overlooked, provided our powers of visions were sufficiently exalted. Man has secred the earth with unmistakable signs, which even our present range of telescopic powers would render visible from the distance of the moon; the smoke and the lights of great cities, the changes of hue produced by the cultivation of broad areas of land; the great railroad "belta" with their distinctive colors and appearance, are a few among the many marks of man's presence which could not fail to be recognized by an intelligent lunar observer armod with a duplicate of the Lick telescope.

When we examine the moon with our greatest telescopes we find no evidence

duplicate of the Lick telescope.

When we examine the moon with our greatest telescopes we find no evidence of the existence of intelligent life there, but the alse and mass of the moon and its ability to retain atmospheric gases fan below the limits suitable to a world resembling the earth, and accordingly we are not much disappointed by the negative evidence given by the telescope.

With such planets as Venus is massive enough to possess an atmosphere very like the earth's and mars is not too lacking in mass to enable it to retain freeing masses that might serve to support intelligent creatures or mained somewhat differently from ourselves. The trouble is that the distance of these planets, instead of being massured by two or through the least to tweaty-five or thirty-five million miles, and make a distance our present sets.

scopes are utterly unable to cope when the question is to discover unmistakable signs of the presence of intelligent life.

What is needed, then, is mightier telescopes, and that will probably mean telescopes of an entirely new kind, something as yet undramed of, depending upon some discovery as unexpected as that of the X-ray or the disintegration of the atom. In 1907 Mars will approach the earth within but little more than thirty-eight millen miles, and is 1909 within scarcely more than thirty-six million miles. The latter miles, and in list within scarcely more than thirty-six million miles. The latter especially will be a splendid opportunity for the coming telescope to solve the problem of life on Mars. In order to show things on Mars as small as the Lick glass shows them on the moon that telescope will need to bear a magnifying power of Mers diameters. Even with so gigantic a power as that the apparent distance of Mars from the observer's eye would be still 126 miles. It is hopeless to get any such power with the present style of telescopes. But a fundamental discovery in optics might in a year make the great Lick telescope as completely a back number in astronomy as is Galileo's operagiase.

In the meantime astronomers who share Professor Campbell's faith will not give over their belief that the heavens are as full of life as of light.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic of Dec. 4 199.
The express companies of all suff-roads entering St. Louis consolidat-ed into one general office, occupying the building at No. 218 North Fifth street. The consolidation embre the following commander: Mountain, Pacific (Gould's), souri Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Crado Central, Wabash, St. Land Pacific to Ordana, Union cific to Orden and Ohio and

Francis Xavier, the petron saint of the school. The sermen was delivered by the Reverend Father Riege. S. J. Senator Cockrell and Congressman R. P. Bland passed through St. Louis on their way to Washinston.